

# KEOWEE COURIER.



"To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

BY R. A. THOMPSON & CO.]

PICKENS C. H., S. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

[VOL. I—NO. 48.]

## POETRY.

### The Golden Gate.

Dim shadows gather thickly round,  
And up the misty stair we climb,  
The cloudy stair that upward leads,  
To where the golden portals shine,  
Round which the kneeling spirits wait  
The opening of the Golden Gate.

And some with eager longing go,  
Still pressing forward, hand in hand,  
And some with weary steps and slow,  
Look back where their beloved stand;  
Yet up the misty stairs they climb,  
Led on by the angel Time.

As unseen hands roll back the door,  
The light that floods the very air  
Is but the shadow from within,  
Of the great glory hidden there;  
And morn and eve, and noon and late,  
The shadows pass within the Gate.

## POLITICAL.

### STAMP DUTIES.

As a matter of interest and importance to all classes of our readers, we publish below the new stamp Act, alphabetically arranged, which went into operation on the 1st of August. Our readers should cut it out and preserve it for future reference, as it will be published but one time in this paper:

**Agreement**—Other than those mentioned in this schedule, (or any appraisement,) for any sheet or piece of paper on which it is written, 5 cents; appraisements of value or damage, 5 cents.

**Bill of Exchange, Foreign**—Drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—same as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes. Drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or the equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, 2 cents; for every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents.

**Bill of Exchange, Inland**—Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or promissory notes, except bank notes and checks; or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 5 cents; for every additional \$100, or fractional part in excess of \$100, 5 cents.

**Bill of Sale**—Bills of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to, or vested in any other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed \$500, stamp duty 50 cents; do., when the consideration exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$1,000, \$1. Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional amount of \$500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents. Personal property other than ships or vessels, 5 cents.

**Bill of Lading**—For goods and merchandise exported to foreign ports other than charter party, each 10 cents.

**Bonds**—Of indemnity—where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is \$1,000 or less, 10 cents; where the penalty exceeds \$1,000 for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part in excess of \$1,000, 50 cents. For the due execution of the duties of any office, \$1. Of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

**Certificate**—Other than those mentioned, 5 cents.

**Certificate of Damage**—And all other documents issued by any port-warden or marine surveyor, 25 cents.

**Certificate of Deposit**—For a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; exceeding \$100, 5 cents.

**Certificate of Profits**—In any incorporated company, for an amount not less than \$10, not exceeding \$50, 10 cents; from \$50 to \$1,000, 25 cents; exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

**Certificate of Stock**—Incorporated company, 25 cents.

**Charter Party**—On any letter or memorandum relating to the charter of any vessel, if the registered tonnage does not exceed 150 tons, \$1; from 150 to 300 tons, \$3; from 300 to 600 tons, \$5; over 600 tons, \$10.

**Checks, Drafts, or Orders**—For any amount on any bank, broker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents; for an amount exceeding \$10, on any person, other than a bank, broker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

**Cigar Lights**—Made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper, or other materials, in parcels or packages, 1 cent; in packages of more than 25 and not more than 50 lights, 2 cents; for every additional 25 lights, or fractional part of that number, 1 cent.

**Contracts**—Contracts, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchan-

dize, stocks, bonds, notes of hand, for each note or memorandum of sale, 10 cents.

**Conveyance of Deed of Grant**—Where the consideration of value does not exceed \$500, 50 cents; from \$500 to \$1,000, \$1; and for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 50 cents.

**Entry of Goods**—At custom house, not exceeding in value \$100, 25 cents; from \$100 to \$500, 50 cents; exceeding \$500, \$1; for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

**Friction Matches**—Or Lucifer matches, made in part of wood, in packages of 100 or less, 1 cent; when in parcels of packages containing more than 100, and not more than 200, for each parcel or package, 2 cents; and for every additional or fractional part thereof, 1 cent; for wax tapers, double the rates here-in imposed upon friction matches, 1 cent.

**Lease**—Where rent is \$300, or less, 50 cents; where the rent exceeds \$300, for each additional \$500, or fraction in excess of \$300, 50 cents; assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of on deeds (See Conveyance.)

**Manifest Entry, Clearance**—Of cargo of vessel for foreign port, if tonnage does not exceed 300 tons, \$1; from 300 to 600, \$3; exceeding 600, \$5.

**Meats, Fish, Fruits, Sauces, Jellies, &c.**—For, and upon every can, bottle or other single package, containing meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jam or jellies, contained therein, packed or sealed, made, prepared and sold, or offered for sale, or removed for consumption in the United States, on or after the 1st day of October, 1866, when such can, bottle or other single package, with its contents, shall not exceed two pounds in weight, 1 cent; when such can, bottle or other single package, with its contents, shall exceed two pounds in weight, for every additional pound or fractional part, 1 cent.

**Mortgage or Personal Bonds**—Given as security for the payment of any definite sum, from \$100 to \$500, 50 cents; exceeding \$500, not exceeding \$1,000, \$1. For every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$500, 50 cents; provided, that upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

**Passage Ticket**—To a foreign port, if of less price than \$35, 50 cents; from \$35 to \$50, \$1; and for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$50, \$1.

**Pawnbroker's Certificate**—For any sum, 5 cents.

**Playing Cards**—For and upon every pack, not exceeding 52 cards in number, irrespective of price or value 5 cents.

**Policy of Insurance**—On any life or lives, where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, 25 cents; from \$1,000 to \$5,000, 50 cents; exceeding \$5,000, \$1. Fire and Marine Risks—Premium not exceeding \$10, 10 cents; premium not exceeding \$50, 25 cents; exceeding \$50, 50 cents. Accidental insurance policies are exempt.

**Power of Attorney**—To transfer stock, bonds or scrip, to collect dividends, interest or rent, 25 cents; to vote by proxy, except in charitable, religious, literary and cemetery societies, 10 cents; to sell or lease real estate, and perform all other acts not specified, \$1; and other purpose, 50 cents.

**Probate of Will, or Letter of Administration**—Where the estate does not exceed the value of \$2,000, \$1; for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part in excess of \$2,000, 50 cents.

**Protest of Note, Drafts, &c.**—Or marine protest, &c., 25 cents.

**Proprietary Medicines, Cosmetics, &c.**—Not over 25 cents, 1 cent; not over 50 cents, 2 cents; not over 75 cents, 3 cents; not over \$1, 4 cents. For every additional 50 cents, or fractions thereof, 2 cents.

**Receipt**—Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of a court, or endorsement on any stamp obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfillment, for each receipt 2 cents. *Provided*, That when more than one is affixed to the same paper, one or more stamps may be affixed thereto representing the whole amount of stamps required by such signatures.

**Sales**—Or contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes or other securities when made by brokers, banks or bankers who pay a special tax, require stamps equal to 1 cent on every \$100. If there is a fraction over \$100, the same to be stamped at the full rate of \$100. When made by a person, firm or corporation not paying special tax, for every \$100 of value, 5 cents. A memorandum of sale or contract must be made by the seller to the buyer upon the sale or contract being made, and the stamps affixed thereto.

**Writ**—Writ 50 cents. Where the amount claimed in a writ, issued by a court not of re-

cord, is \$100 or over, 50 cents. Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for \$100 or over, (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of commencement of suit, has been paid,) 50 cents. Writs or other process on appeals from justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record, 50 cents. Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100, 25 cents; when exceeding \$100, 50 cents.

### EXEMPTIONS.

No stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney or any other paper relating to application for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pension, or to the receipt thereof from time to time; or upon tickets or contracts of insurance when limited to injury of persons while traveling; nor on certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles, nor on deposit notes to mutual insurance companies for the insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued; nor any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp duty shall be required to be placed on such papers; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgment or proof thereof by attesting witnesses; nor to any endorsement of a negotiable instrument.

*Provided*, That the stamp duty placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for said instruments, or either of them.

Receipt by express companies for the delivery of any property for transportation are exempt from stamp duty.

### PENALTIES.

Penalty for making, signing or issuing any instrument, document or paper of any kind whatsoever, or shall except, negotiate or pay, or cause to be accepted, negotiated or paid, any bill of exchange, draft or order, or promissory note for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon, \$50; and the instrument shall be deemed invalid and of no effect, for counterfeiting stamps exceeding five years. For making, signing, issuing, accepting or paying any bill of exchange, draft, order or note without stamp, \$200. For selling proprietary cosmetics, matches, meats, fish, fruits, sauces, jellies, &c., without proper stamps, \$50.

### OTHER PROVISIONS.

Instruments are not to be recorded unless properly stamped.

No instrument is invalid for the want of the particular kinds of stamps designated, provided a legal stamp of equal amount (except proprietary stamps) duly affixed.

All official instruments, documents and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government or by the officers of any State, County or municipal corporation, are exempt.

In cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this Act, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereon the initials of his name and date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used, under a penalty of \$50.

Instruments heretofore issued without stamps not to be void, where stamps are subsequently affixed. Postage stamps cannot be used as revenue stamps.

Any person may present to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any instrument and require his opinion whether the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said Commissioner shall be of opinion that it is not chargeable with any stamp duty, he is required to impress on it a particular stamp with words to signify that it is not chargeable with stamp duty; and every instrument on which said stamp is impressed shall be received in evidence in all courts, notwithstanding objections on the ground of such instrument being without the proper stamp.

The party to whom a document is issued from a foreign country, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

Proprietors of cosmetics, medicines, or proprietary articles, may furnish private dies, and are allowed 5 per cent, on all purchases of \$500; over \$500, 10 per cent.

Congressional reports, to be used as inflammatory electioneering documents for the coming campaign, are the order of the day. These things should be of the judicial dignity and character, as of old; but most of them, in verity of statement and in reason, are little above the most abandoned forms of partizanship. They have that internal evidence of partiality and recklessness that at once evokes the censure of jurists or other clear-headed and just-minded men.

**A BOY'S IDEA OF PULLING A TOOTH.**—The Doctor hitherto on me, pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out.

### The New Orleans Riot.

#### A SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

We have already given our readers very full accounts of the recent riot in New Orleans, taken from the telegraphic correspondence of the "New York Times," and other Northern sources. We now present them with the history of the affair as detailed by the "New Orleans Picayune," of the day following the riot:

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

There is not an honest or intelligent citizen at all acquainted with the characters and antecedents of the main instigators of the revolutionary and incendiary plot, which produced the terrible scenes of yesterday, who does not know that the real and controlling motive of these reckless and unprincipled men was to regain offices and patronage which they had lost since the close of the war, and by means of which they had raised themselves from poverty and obscurity to comparative wealth and partizan notoriety. It should not be imagined for a moment that they were of the class of honest fanatics, sincere believers in any of the doctrines or ideas advocated by them; that they had ever before manifested any honest sympathy or concern for the freedmen. The few in our city who have some claims to consistency and sincerity, in such ideas and feelings, had no part in this scheme. The leading actors were men who before the war were of utter insignificance, and would never have emerged therefrom in any peaceful, respectable community. Many of them were renegades from the Confederate cause.

During the excitement of the war they managed to get the most lucrative offices of the State and city, and the convention of 1864 was a prolific source of profit to them. The Sheriff of New Orleans, the State Auditor, the Clerk of the Second District Court (one of the most lucrative offices in the State), Public Printer, Register of Votes, etc., had all been appropriated by the parties who, having been displaced from these offices on the return of peace—displaced by their own Union friends—immediately became very much dissatisfied with the progress of affairs, and have ever since kept up an incessant agitation about the violence to the Union and the wrongs of the poor negro. The violence and wrongs which really troubled them were their exclusion from office, and their return to the normal state of merited obscurity.

The whole Convention revival scheme was got up by these men. It had not the support of five hundred white men in the city or State. Unfortunately, however, the glib and hypocritical demagogues succeeded in making a number of the poor deluded, unsophisticated freedmen believe that they were their friends, and that it was in their behalf and defence that this plot was conceived and to be carried out.

And this is the true history of the origin and purpose of this whole nefarious plot to overturn the Government of the State, and which has brought upon a city, which, at the time of its origination, was perfectly peaceful, quiet and law-abiding, the horrors of a bloody riot, and the unmerited humiliation of martial law.

#### MEETING OF THE PLOTTERS ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

A meeting of the partizans of these men was held on Friday night, at which the most inflammatory language was employed to incite the negroes to acts of violence. They were told if any white man should interfere with them, "kill him." It has been well understood that arms have been distributed among them, with a view to some such use as has occurred. It was greatly apprehended for several days that the meeting of the unpopular Conventionists would make the occasion for a collision.

The Mayor and the officials, and such citizens as he conferred with, advised the course which was pursued, of counseling all citizens to keep aloof from the Mechanics' Institute, where this meeting was advertised to be held, and organizing the police force so as to be ready promptly to suppress any sudden disorder. There was never any purpose to interfere with the Conventionists, and none of the calamities of the day arose from any attempt of the kind.

#### BEGINNING OF THE RIOT.

The beginning of the riot occurred at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, where a procession of between 120 and 200 negroes were passing. One of the darkies having run over a white man standing quietly at the curbstone, being remonstrated with, drew, sans facon, his revolver and fired. Two men, a policeman and an ex-policeman, went into the crowd at once and took the offender in spite of a number of revolvers pointed at them. Being at the time in the third story of 170 Canal street, the same occurred under our eyes; we confess we trembled for those two daring policemen. They however, had momentarily paralyzed that band of negroes, and marched off their prisoner; hardly had they made a dozen paces when the negroes shouted to the rescue, and seemed determined to liberate their fellow. Some gentlemen then came to the assistance of the police, who were then enabled to secure their man. The negroes,

being exhorted by a darkie on horseback and several other of their chiefs on foot, were made to rejoin the procession, which took its march towards Mechanics' Hall. Every one of those colored gentlemen were armed, and showed their revolvers freely, but only one shot was fired on this occasion.

The excitement of the negroes soon grew to be ungovernable. The police, desiring to abstain from all appearance of intimidation to the Conventionists, had not been posted in force in the district neighborhood. Just after the disturbance at the Canal street corner broke out, firing commenced at the other end of the street, near about the corner of Common. The Chief of Police arrived soon after, and was received by a volley of pistol shots, and immediately there was firing along the line. The negroes had their clubs, and some had revolvers, which they wielded with vigor; but the police were too strong for them, and citizens came in with what we consider a supercilious aid, for the police were sufficient for all purposes. The police account, corroborated by witnesses, is, that while they were engaged with the negroes in front of the building, they were fired on from the West windows by the negro party within. The Chief of Police had been singled out for a bullet from the window, which had failed in its mission. The police returned the fire, and that was the first movement against the building. Up to that time, the police had been engaged in clearing the street and attempting to preserve order outside. Attacked from the rear, they advanced to take possession, and were resisted at first. But a white flag was exhibited in token of surrender to the authorities, but when they undertook to march in, they were received with a volley of balls, and a conflict ensued, in which a number were killed. The members of the Convention that remained were arrested by the police, and such of them as were not hurt in the affray, subsequently were permitted to go to their own homes on parole. Some violent scenes occurred, which are to be deeply lamented as facts. They should be made the subject of more minute inquiry than we are able to give them at this time—when the only task we have proposed to ourselves, is to state as calmly as possible the course of unadvised violence, to aid in determining where the responsibility ought to rest.

The bloody strife continued until at a late hour (between 3 and 4 o'clock,) at which time, in response to a request from the Mayor, the military turned out, and Canal and other streets near the Mechanics' Hall was lined with infantry and artillery. Those in command appeared determined to restore order, and the crowds which had assembled at the various corners were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Under the tremendous excitement existing it was anticipated that the city would remain partially under military rule.

The crowd in and out of the Mechanics' Hall were worked up to a pitch of desperation and madness, and fire-arms were handled as freely as on the battle-field. The reports of pistols were heard in every direction, and balls whizzed by, threatening as much danger to the observer as the active participant.

Towards 2 o'clock in the evening the wounded and all active participants who could be arrested, were hurried to the police station, and the lockups were soon filled with one conglomerated mass. Not less than two hundred negroes were taken to the station of the First District, a majority more or less injured in the melee that occurred, thirty-eight whites were arrested, most of them being also more or less wounded. About forty persons were killed.

The principal stores in Canal street and the vicinity were closed, and the streets filled with idlers, thus facilitating a disturbance they came at first to witness. There were few persons, except negroes, in front of the building on Dryades street when the rump commenced their sitting, and no signs were given of any attempt to disturb them. It appears, however, that not relying on the protection of the city, and not asking for it, they had taken a considerable number of armed negroes, held the house, and to this incident most of the bloody incidents which follows are fairly to be attributed.

**SAD AND BEAUTIFUL.**—Ex-Governor Vance, in a recent address before the literary societies of the University of North Carolina, spoke as follows:

"No moments of victory are for us, no national jubilee can we celebrate, no songs of triumph on our unidens sing, or garlands of glory weave; there is no welcoming of returning conquerors, nor erecting of triumphal arches for us, to console us for our great suffering. We are all alone with our great defeat and that heavy sorrow which, 'never fitting, still is sitting, still is sitting, in our household,' and all that we have left for our comfort is the sad yet tender light which plays around the memory of those who died to make it otherwise."

**AN IRISHMAN**, on being told to grease the wagon, returned in about an hour afterwards and said: "I've greased every part of the wagon but them sticks the wheels hang on."